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The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, poses for a photograph with the fifth group of compatriots visiting the homeland from Japan, after receiving it

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, poses for a photograph with the journalists delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt after receiving it

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Fifth Group of Compatriots Visiting Homeland from Japan

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, received on October 14 the fifth group of compatriots visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their glorious fatherland, from Japan.

Present on the occasion were the entire members of the fifth group of compatriots visiting the homeland from Japan with compatriot Kim Jong Sik as its head and compatriot Choe Gyong Rae as its deputy head.

Present there were Comrades Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul and Kim Song Ae; and Kim Duk Ran, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the entire Korean people and the benevolent father of the compatriots in Japan, warmly shook hands with the compatriots and had a cordial talk with them and had a picture taken with them.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Journalists Delegation of Arab Republic of Egypt

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on October 14 the visiting journalists delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt when he was present at the national women's defence sports meeting celebrating the Fourth Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

Present on the occasion were members of the delegation headed by Sakina Muhammad El Sadat, a department director of the journal of the Arab Republic of Egypt **Al Musawar**, who is younger sister of **Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Also present were Comrade Kim Song Ae, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union; and Kim Jong Suk, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had a friendly conversation with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Letters from Various Countries on the Occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Imperialist Aggression Troops from South Korea

On the occasion of the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea," Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the entire Korean people, received letters from the members of the "Study Group of Great *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Arab and Palestinian students studying in Europe, the members of the "Study Group of the Great Revolutionary Idea, the *Juche* Idea, of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Nigerian students studying in Bulgaria, and from the solidarity committee with the Korean people in California, the United States. Telegrams and letters came also from various countries.

The letter from the members of the "Study Group of the Great Revolutionary Idea, the *Juche* Idea, of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Nigerian students studying in Bulgaria pointed out:

The U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of the world imperialists, unleashed an aggressive war against the Korean people on June 25, 1950, in an attempt to realize their insidious aim to convert the whole Korea into their colony and aggressive military base. Such an attempt of the U.S. imperialists was no more than the fond delusion of a stupid.

The U.S. imperialists suffered a serious defeat without precedent in the history of their aggressive war and knelt down before the Korean people to conclude an armistice agreement on July 27, 1953, as a result of the stubborn struggle of the Korean people and People's Army who are enjoying the wise leadership of you, the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, military strategist-genius and the possessor of rich experiences gained in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, and who are united around you as firm as a rock.

The shining victory the Korean people won in their Fatherland Liberation War was a brilliant victory of the great military strategic idea and prominent military arts of you, the Leader of genius.

The crushing defeat of U.S. imperialism in the Korean war meant the starting point of a downhill turn for U.S. imperialism which had committed aggression and plunder in all parts of the world boasting of being the "strongest" in the world.

In spite of their ignominious defeat in the past Korean war, the U.S. imperialists, disclosing their brutal nature as the 20th-century cannibals to the full, continue to occupy south Korea till now and are mercilessly shooting and killing the guiltless people demanding freedom, liberation and food and even simple and innocent children. At the same time, they are further stepping up preparations for a new war against the northern half of the Republic.

We sternly condemn the U.S. imperialists for their machinations for a new war with a surging indignation and strongly demand them to stop at once the manoeuvrings for a new war and to withdraw from south Korea immediately. We firmly hold that the destiny of the Korean people should be decided by themselves.

The policy on the independent peaceful reunification of Korea repeatedly clarified by you, the great Leader, since immediately after liberation is the correctest and most reasonable one; it receives absolute support from the progressive people of the whole world.

We wholeheartedly support the programme of Korean reunification put forward by you, the great Leader, and regard the U.S. imperialist aggression troops' withdrawal from south Korea as the basic condition for its realization.

You, the genius of mankind and great Leader, taught as follows:

"For the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification, it is essential to chase out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the main obstacle to the reunification of our fatherland, from south Korea and liquidate their colonial rule, overthrow the present military fascist dictatorship and win the victory of the revolution. When a true people's regime is thus established in south Korea, the reunification of our fatherland will be smoothly attained by the united efforts of the socialist forces in the northern half of the Republic and the patriotic, democratic forces in south Korea."

The Korean people, who are under the wise leadership of you, brilliant Marxist-Leninist and outstanding Leader of the revolution, and are firmly armed with your great *Juche* idea, will surely chase the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea and achieve the cause of Korean reunification and thus make another great and immortal contribution to the development of the great anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the world people for wiping out the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists from the surface of the globe.

We sincerely wish good health and a long life to you, the great sun, who are illumining the path ahead of both the Korean revolution and the world revolution, for the reunification of Korea and the victory of the cause of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the world people.

The letter from the solidarity committee with the Korean people in California, the United States, wrote:

We deem it necessary to strengthen the solidarity of the peoples of Korea and the United States to further isolate our common enemy under the condition that the U.S. imperialists continue to increase clamorous war provocations against the Korean people.

The solidarity committee with the Korean people was organized to promote solidarity between the peoples of our two countries.

We are looking eagerly for the day of the reunification of Korea and pledge to do everything we can for the early advent of the day.

We, the members of this committee, draw strength from the thought and example of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, brilliant Marxist-Leninist and Leader of the world revolution.

We wish you good health and a long life for the final defeat of U.S. imperialism in Korea and the peaceful reunification of your country.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Comrade **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Comrade **Z. Sambu**, President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, in reply to their message sent to the latter on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Stanko Todorov**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, replying to their message congratulating the latter upon their respective election as President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the BPR.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks from Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, who paid a state visit to our country.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from Major General **Mohamed Siad Barre**, Chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, in reply to his message of greetings on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the independence of Somalia.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message from **Moktar Ould Daddah**, General Secretary of the Mauritanian People's Party, replying to his message of greetings to the Emergency Conference of the Mauritanian People's Party.

✦ Marshal **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from **Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq, replying to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the third anniversary of the July 17 Revolution of Iraq.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from **Ibrahim Nasir**, President of the Republic of the Maldives, replying to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the independence of the Maldives.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Gregoire Kayibanda**, President of the Republic of Ruanda, in reply to his message sent on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Ruanda.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba and Comrade **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, greeting the 18th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Comrade **Jozef Cyrankiewicz**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Comrade **Piotr Jaroszewicz**, Prime Minister of the Cabinet of the Polish People's Republic, greeting the 27th anniversary of the resurrection of Poland, the national holiday of the Polish people.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the latter's 45th birthday.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Anwar El Sadat** on his reelection as Chairman of the Arab Socialist Union.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to Major **Marien Ngouabi**, President of the People's Republic of the Congo, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the victory of the August Revolution, the national day of the Congolese people.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message to **Salem Rubaya Ali** congratulating him on his reelection as Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message to **Ibrahim Nasir**, President of the Republic of the Maldive Islands, greeting the 6th anniversary of the independence of the Maldive Islands.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Lee Kuan Yew**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the independence of Singapore.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message to **Mohammad Zahir Shah**, King of the Kingdom of Afghanistan, expressing sympathy with him in connection with the heavy drought damages suffered by the Kingdom of Afghanistan for 3 consecutive years.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Agha Mohammed Yahya Khan**, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the independence of Pakistan.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Hubert Maga**, Chairman of the Presidential Council, Head of State and Head of Government of the Republic of Dahomey, greeting the 11th anniversary of the independence of Dahomey.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message of greetings to **the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party** on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian Socialist Democratic Party.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message of greetings to **the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party** on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of this Party.

Output Rises in Automobiles

An unprecedented upsurge is now brought about in automobile production by the workers and technicians of the Sungri Combined Automobile Factory of our country who are whole-heartedly upholding the programmatic tasks set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, at the historic Fifth Congress of our Party.

In September last, the workers here made such an innovation as increasing the output of heavy-duty "Chaju" lorry 2.2 times and that of "Sungri-58" lorry 4.3 times above the monthly average output attained in the first half of the year. It is the highest record since the commissioning of this factory. This success owes to the sagacious guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the entire Korean people, who always leads our people along the one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity; it is a manifestation of the unbounded loyalty of the Red machine makers here who unconditionally carry through any task given by him going through fire and water.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, instructed as follows:

"In the Six-Year Plan period, big efforts should be exerted continuously for the development of the engineering industry to turn out larger quantities of more efficient and economic machinery and equipment needed for gigantic nature-remaking projects and various domains of the national economy."

Straining their wits and pooling their strength, the workers and technicians of the youth automation workshop and the first "Chaju" production workshop of this factory succeeded in introducing an automation line in the processes of turning out the engine housings for "Chaju" lorries with a view to bringing about innovation in the production of "Chaju" lorries which are urgently required for the development of the mining industry, the carrying out of gigantic nature-remaking projects and for still fuller satisfaction of the ever-growing demand of transport in various fields of the national economy. With the introduction of the line which is operated by a single worker, production efficiency has reached the level envisaged for the end of the Six-Year Plan.

A signal success has been attained in the production of castings as well.

The workers of the casting workshop in charge of casts for engine housings of "Chaju" lorries have completed automation lines for transport of sand and production of small-size castings. To this end; they reconditioned the existing production facilities and introduced new ones. Thus they boosted the capacity of casting for the engine housings of "Chaju" lorries 2.5 times and that of sand clearing 2 times.

Similar success has been scored in the production of "Sungri-58" lorries.

As the technically weak processes were thus reinforced and labour-consuming work turned into an easy one, new records and standards were created in succession in all working places and amid this struggle the output has grown 2-4 times.

The machine makers of this factory are now continuously unfolding a vigorous struggle to carry out their assignments for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan before April 15 next year, dashing ahead along the one road of struggle and creation, miracle and innovation with a fervent passion to remain infinitely loyal to the fatherly Leader with single-hearted devotion.

Kim Su Yon

Organizational and Ideological Groundwork and Mass Basis Laid by the Great Leader, Comrade KIM IL SUNG, for Founding a Marxist-Leninist Party

From the first days of his early revolutionary activities, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader and great Marxist-Leninist, waged an energetic struggle to lay the organizational and ideological groundwork and mass basis for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party.

Basing himself firmly on the stand of *Juche*, the Leader advanced the original policy of Party founding and carried it into effect with credit in the whole course of organizing and leading the general Korean revolutionary movement centering on the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and thus laid a secure organizational and ideological groundwork and mass basis for the founding of our Party.

In the preparations made by the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party, the laying of a solid organizational foundation was of primary importance. The Leader built up a strong organizational backbone for Party founding with the progressive fighters who were firmly armed with the unitary ideology and ready to fight self-sacrificingly for the final victory of the revolution.

The great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught in the following vein:

...The most important thing in the preparations for the foundation of the Party is to foster and expand the ranks of Communists through the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The Communists tried and tested in the practical struggle will always and everywhere play the nuclear role in the conduct of our revolution....

So, in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle we should constantly expand and strengthen our armed ranks and foster and train Communists in battles against the enemy....

The policy of fostering and expanding the ranks of new Communists was the most reasonable one for the foundation of a Party. The Leader put forth the policy on the basis of a scientific analysis of the prevailing revolutionary situation and the essential shortcomings manifested in the communist movement of our country in the 1920's.

In those days the incipient communist movement in our country was suffering serious consequences of its ranks being made up mainly of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals as well as pseudo-Marxists. Drawing a bitter lesson from it, the Leader regarded it as a fundamental issue for the activities, consolidation and development of a Party to be founded in the future to rear the nuclear elements of worker and peasant origins into new Communists and build up a solid organizational backbone detachment for the founding of a Party.

Hence, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, trained a large number of young Communists through various anti-Japanese revolutionary organizations including the Young Communist League of Korea and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League which he himself had organized and led in his early revolutionary activities centering on Kirin. He also organized and guided the secret revolutionary groups of Communists to foster the communist nuclei.

Meanwhile, the Leader dispatched YCL members, the Anti-Imperialist Youth Leaguers and men of the Korean Revolutionary Army to vast areas and, through them, actively pushed ahead with the work of building up the nuclear force of the revolution.

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, regarded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army as a most important base for building up an organizational backbone for Party founding and brought up the guerillas into the ardent Communists in the thick of the struggle. The Leader formed the Communist Party and YCL organizations in the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and energetically carried on the day-to-day political work among the guerillas to arm them firmly with his great *Juche* idea and its embodiments, the lines of the Korean revolution. He expanded the guerilla ranks with progressive workers and peasants and reared and tempered them into Communists in the thick of the armed struggle and through the revolutionary organizational life.

The Leader vigorously organized and unfolded a struggle to overcome both the "Left" closed-doorist tendency resulting from the consequence of the "Left" deviation in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle in those days, a tendency not to believe in the people and expand the Party force, and the Right opportunist tendency to apply the principles of a united front movement directly to the work of Party growth. Meanwhile, the Leader actively propelled the work of building up the organizational backbone.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, also sent the political workers he himself had reared to the border areas and various parts of the homeland to form and expand underground revolutionary organizations and, through them, trained new Communists and rallied them closely.

The great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught to the following effect:

...Under the present circumstances we cannot rest content with training Communists only in the anti-Japanese armed ranks and in the communist organizations. We should hold fast to the line of forming an anti-Japanese united front and rally the broad revolutionary forces at home and abroad in various anti-Japanese revolutionary organizations. In this way we should at first imbue them with strong anti-Japanese ideas and awake their revolutionary consciousness, and gradually select and enlist progressive elements from among them in the guerilla ranks or revolutionary organizations, and foster them into Communists....

The political workers sent by the Leader, relying on the secret bases set up in the border areas and in the homeland, conducted the political work among the broad masses of the people in the industrial centres, harbours, mines and rural areas. They rallied the people in various anti-Japanese revolutionary organizations and roused them vigorously to the anti-Japanese struggle. Thanks to the activities of the political workers and the underground revolutionary organizations new Communists of worker and peasant origins were reared in large numbers. Particularly, the lower organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, under the direct guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, performed great feats in expanding the ranks of Communists on a new basis and binding organizationally the Communists who had been separately carrying on their activities in different parts. As a result, the organizational backbone detachment for the foundation of a Party was built up more solidly in combination with the anti-Japanese national united front movement.

Further, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, established a well-regulated organizational system and work norm of the Communist Party organizations and led the Party members to strengthen their Party life, and thus enhanced their Party spirit and increased the militant power of the Party organizations. In this manner, the Leader energetically drove forward the work of laying the organizational basis for the founding of a Party. Under the unitary guidance of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the Communist Party organizations in various parts consolidated and developed democratic centralism and gave guidance in the general revolutionary work, establishing the basic principles of Party work and accumulating a wealth of experiences in Party work.

The great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, saw to it that factionalism, flunkeyism and opportunism were thoroughly overcome in the Communist Party organizations and the revolutionary organizations so as to firmly ensure the unity, cohesion and purity of the ranks of the Communists. The Leader took measures to prevent any factionalists and alien elements from worming their way into the Party organizations and revolutionary ranks while unfolding a relentless struggle against all descriptions of undesirable ideas spread by the factionalists such as factionalism, flunkeyism and opportunism. As a result, all the guerillas and Communists were rallied around the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, with one will and purpose and lived and fought in accordance with his thought and intention, and the unity, cohesion and purity of the revolutionary ranks were secured.

Another important thing in the preparations made by the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, for founding a Marxist-Leninist Party is that he laid thoroughly the ideological basis for it.

In order to make ideological preparation for founding a Party the Leader originated, first of all, the great *Juche* idea, which is the creative Marxism-Leninism and the only guiding idea for the Korean revolution, and formulated the correctest lines and strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution. Then he armed the Korean Communists with his great *Juche* idea, lines, strategy and tactics. This made it possible to achieve the firm unity of the ranks of Communists in thought and action.

In equipping the Korean Communists with the great *Juche* idea and its embodiments—the lines, strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution, a tremendous role was played by the "Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland," "Tasks of the Korean Communists" and other brilliant works personally authored by the Leader and by such revolutionary publications as the monthly **Samil Wolgan** (March First) and **Sogwang** (Dawn), which were issued by him. Particularly, the "Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland," in which were crystallized the *Juche*-oriented revolutionary lines, strategy and tactics of the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, was a revolutionary programme which reflected in an all-round way the demands of the minimum programme of a Marxist-Leninist Party in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and as such, it became a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for ensuring the unity of the ranks of the Communists in thought and purpose and served as a steadfast ideological basis for founding a Party.

The Leader also taught the Communists to have the conviction about the victory of socialism and communism and the indefatigable revolutionary spirit, intensified the class education among them and conducted the education in socialist patriotism in close combination with that in proletarian internationalism.

While arming the Communists firmly with the all-conquering Marxist-Leninist ideas, the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, unfolded a tireless ideological struggle against all hues of reactionary, counter-revolutionary and hostile ideological trends and their infiltration, thereby maintaining the ideological purity of the ranks of the Communists. The Leader laid bare in all its nakedness the fraudulence of the reactionary Japanese imperialist propaganda designed to disrupt the revolutionary ranks from within, and decisively shattered factionalism and all shades of opportunism.

As a result, the Korean Communists were closely armed with the *Juche* idea, the great revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, which is the sole guiding idea for the Korean revolution, and the ideological basis for the foundation of a Party was laid solidly.

One more notable thing in the preparations made by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party is that he laid a firm mass basis for it.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught in the following vein:

...The mass basis for the establishment of a Party must be reinforced still more by further enhancing the vanguard role of Communists and rallying the broad masses of the people in the revolutionary organizations....

Reinforcing the mass basis for the founding of a Party is one of the basic requirements in the building of a Marxist-Leninist Party. It posed as a very important problem in view of a bitter lesson drawn from the communist movement of our country in the 1920's.

Greatly concerned over the problem from the inception of his revolutionary activities which he started in his early years, the Leader personally went into the midst of the masses, formed mass organizations, rallied the revolutionary masses in them and worked energetically to unite the revolutionary masses through the anti-Japanese armed struggle and anti-Japanese national united front movement. He enlisted the workers, peasants and other strata of the masses of the people in their specific mass organizations like the Young Communist League, Peasants' Committee and Women's Association in the guerilla bases. He also sent the political workers to various parts to unite the broad anti-Japanese masses in the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and various other revolutionary organizations. In this way he reinforced the mass basis for the founding of a Party.

Besides, the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, equipped the Communists with the class viewpoint and the revolutionary mass viewpoint and educated them to acquire the popular style of work, and thus enhanced their vanguard role in laying the mass basis for founding a Party. The Communists who had received the Leader's teachings went among the broad masses of the people, smashed the enemy's anti-communist propaganda and educated the people in the anti-Japanese, patriotic idea and, at the same time, fought self-sacrificingly for the sake of the people. This earned for them the deep trust of the masses of the people and rallied the latter close around the Leader. And a more vigorous mass movement developed on a nation-wide scale. In consequence of this, the Japanese imperialist aggressors and reactionary forces were further isolated from the masses of the people, the balance of class forces between the revolution and the counter-revolution changed decisively in favour of the former and the mass basis for founding a Party was reinforced immovably.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, fully laid, through the long-drawn revolutionary struggle, an organizational and ideological groundwork and mass basis for founding a Marxist-Leninist Party in our country and, on the basis of that preparatory work, founded our Party on October 10, 1945. As the Workers' Party of Korea was thus established, it has strengthened and developed to grow into the present ever-victorious revolutionary Party, the Party of the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, which has attained the perfect unity and cohesion on the basis of the unitary *Juche* ideological system, and which is leading the revolution and construction creditably without the slightest vacillation through any storm and stress.

Hong Rae Hui

Agrarian Reform Enforced in Our Country under the Leadership of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of Revolution (5)

4. To Build Up Power Machine Solidly and Awaken Peasants Is Major Prerequisite to Agrarian Reform

In order to effect such a serious socio-economic change as the agrarian reform, a Party of the working class which has overthrown imperialist colonial rule and seized power must build up solidly the power machine and means of revolutionary violence and awaken the peasants politically and ideologically to prepare them as the direct executors of the agrarian reform, while reinforcing itself before anything else, rallying the masses closely around itself, consolidating the people's power and enhancing its functions in every way.

1) Power Machine and Means of Revolutionary Violence Must Be Strengthened

The agrarian reform is a serious socio-economic change which brings about the abolition of the feudal system of exploitation that has been rooted in the countryside for hundreds or thousands of years. Therefore, it is inevitably attended with the resistance of the landlord class and other reactionary forces. In the countries which were once colonies or semi-colonies, it is to be carried out under the conditions where foreign imperialists offer quite a stiff resistance.

It is because the feudal relations of landownership in colonies and semi-colonies constitute a socio-economic foothold of the imperialists and their important stronghold for domination. Hence, the foreign imperialists resort to every possible subversive and sabotaging manoeuvre against the agrarian reform which brings about the liquidation of economic foothold of their rule.

Under such conditions, for successfully carrying out the agrarian reform an overwhelming preponderance of the revolutionary forces over the counter-revolutionary forces must be maintained and, in particular, strong power machine and means of violence be prepared to shatter the resistance of the landlord class and other reactionary forces at home and abroad and ensure the agrarian reform by revolutionary violence. The agrarian reform and other democratic reforms cannot be led to success without the means of revolutionary violence capable of crushing the resistance of the landlord class and other reactionary forces.

In our country, the pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation, landlords, comprador capitalists and the like were not completely wiped out and their economic foothold remained almost intact right after liberation, though the Japanese imperialist aggressors had been defeated and fled.

The reactionary forces perpetrated the counter-revolutionary acts more undisguisedly, as the people seized power and pushed ahead vigorously with the agrarian reform and other democratic reforms.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the chieftain of world reaction, who occupied south Korea, and their stooges intensified still more the aggressive manoeuvres against the northern half of the DPRK. Sending a large number of spies, terrorists and subversive and sabotaging elements to the northern half of the Republic, they manoeuvred in every possible way to whip up the reactionary forces which remained there, in an attempt to build their foothold and oppose the revolutionary policies of the people's power.

With perspicacious insight into such an acute situation created in the country, the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the wise line of preparing the power machine which can guarantee victory in the agrarian revolution by force and of organizing and strengthening the machinery of revolutionary violence.

Prior to the carrying out of the democratic revolution, he strengthened, above all, the power of people's democratic dictatorship led by the Party of the working class and instituted the power machine authorized to suppress the counter-revolutionary forces and, in particular, set up the security organs, the machinery of revolutionary violence directly exercising the dictatorship over the reactionary forces, and paid a serious attention to building up the revolutionary armed forces.

Our people had not had their own national army for long during the occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism.

But with the founding in the early 1930's of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, our people came to have the genuine people's revolutionary armed force for the first time in their history.

Even in the complex situation following liberation the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung who restored the fatherland saw to it that the power machine of the Japanese imperialists and their means of violence were thoroughly abolished and, on this basis, security organs were set up first of all and preparations were made for building the people's armed forces, respectively with the revolutionary fighters whom he had personally reared in the thick of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as their backbone.

In accordance with the wise line laid down by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the security organs were instituted under a unified system covering the centre, provinces, cities, counties and subcounties and the public security maintenance corps, garrison and maritime security maintenance corps were organized in the areas along the 38th Parallel, the boundaries and coasts in our country already right after liberation.

Moreover, the Leader saw to it that self-defensive corps were organized with the workers and peasants in all localities to crush in good time the manoeuvres of class enemies in co-operation with security men in case of emergency.

The great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung established the Pyongyang Institute and the Security Cadre Training Centre to bring up a large number of military and political cadres. In this way, immediately after liberation the powerful security organs were instituted and energetic preparations were made for the building of the people's armed forces in the northern half of the Republic, with the aim to shatter the subversion and sabotage of the class enemies and ensure by revolutionary force the democratic reforms including the agrarian reform.

In organizing and reinforcing the machinery of revolutionary violence the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung directed a profound attention to building up the ranks of its personnel before anything else, strictly in accordance with the class principle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"There are only two kinds of armies in the present-day society. One is the army of the propertied class and the other, of the working class. In the present-day society, the two classes, that is, the propertied class and the working class are in conflict. Since the propertied class resorts to arms to maintain its power, the working class needs armed forces to carry out the revolution to overthrow the power of the propertied class and build a new society." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. II, p. 73.)

The machinery and means of violence including the army are a powerful weapon for ensuring the rule of the class which has come to power.

Should a Party of the working class fail to build up its armed forces, their commanding personnel in particular, on the class principle, such armed forces cannot guarantee with arms the implementation of the revolutionary task set forth by the Party, nor can they defend the power of the working class from the encroachment of the enemies. The building of the revolutionary armed ranks on the class principle, therefore, is a fundamental problem deciding the destiny of the revolution.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the people's armed forces, the armed forces of the Party, and instituted the security organs, respectively with the anti-Japanese fighters tempered and tested through the long-drawn revolutionary struggle as their backbone, and steadily expanded and reinforced their ranks with fine sons and daughters of the workers and peasants, thereby making our revolutionary armed forces invincible.

Further, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that friendly parties were not allowed at all to have their organizations in the army and the security organs.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the People's Army there are only the Workers' Party organizations. Certainly, in the Army, there is the Democratic Youth League, a mass organization which is led by the Party. But under no circumstances do we allow organizations of other party to exist in the Army. There can be nothing ambiguous about this." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. II, p. 74.)

It is an indispensable requirement of the means of violence itself not to allow the existence of organizations of any other parties but the Party in power in the machinery of revolutionary violence including the army.

The machine—the army, security organs and judicial and procuratorial organs— which performs the function of directly suppressing the reactionary forces can satisfactorily carry out its duties only when it works strictly in accordance with the class principle and under the unitary and unified guidance.

If organizations of other parties are allowed to exist in the army and security organs, such army and security organs will be torn asunder and, in the end, will become unable to successfully perform their functions of suppressing the counter-revolutionary forces.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, did not allow organizations of other parties except our Party to exist in our people's armed forces and security organs and enabled our armed forces to satisfactorily discharge their duties from their inception as the armed forces of our Party, under its unitary and unified guidance.

Our people's armed forces and security organs founded and led by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, rapidly grew in scope and strength under his constant care and deep love and became a revolutionary armed force powerful enough to crush any manoeuvres of the class enemies and guarantee the successful carrying out of the revolution.

With the establishment of the mighty power machine and means of revolutionary violence, we could expose and shatter in good time the counter-revolutionary manoeuvres of the reactionary elements and firmly guarantee by force the victory in the agrarian reform.

2) Politico-Ideological Preparation of Peasantry through Actual Struggle

It is important in creating the preconditions of the agrarian reform to firmly prepare politically and ideologically the peasantry, the direct executor of the agrarian revolution, while building up the power machine and means of violence solidly.

This is because the emancipation of the peasantry from the feudal exploitation and oppression is an affair of the peasantry itself and, accordingly, the agrarian reform cannot be carried out successfully unless the masses of the peasants are firmly prepared politically and ideologically to fight against the landlord class.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, prepared the masses of the peasants, the direct executors of the agrarian reform, politically and ideologically through the actual struggle.

What was important in this connection was that he organized and mobilized them to the struggle for a three-to-seven system of tenancy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"After liberation, the Party, with a view to meeting the long-cherished desire of the peasants for land, inspired them first to the struggle for a three-to-seven system of tenancy, thereby preparing them ideologically for the carrying out of the agrarian reform in the future. The political awareness and enthusiasm of the peasants were enhanced in the course of the struggle for the three-to-seven system. The peasants realized that they had acquired the right to speak up and fight for their own interests, and that they must free themselves from the landlords' exploitation." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. I, p. 38.)

The struggle for the three-to-seven system was not yet a struggle for abolishing the feudal relations of landownership. But it thoroughly reflected the contradictions between the landlords and the peasantry and the latter's immediate interests. So, it was easily understandable and acceptable to the peasants. This rendered it possible to awaken most rapidly the peasants, who had not been adequate in terms of class awareness and purposefully rouse them to a struggle of higher plane, the struggle for confiscating the landlords' land.

The struggle of the peasants for the three-to-seven system which went on in the autumn and winter of 1945 was fierce from the outset as it was waged against the counter-revolutionary forces including the landlords.

The reactionary forces including the landlords desperately opposed the three-to-seven system. They did not dare to offer an open resistance in face of the powerful revolutionary forces and, particularly, the high spirits of the peasants who had risen like angry waves, but opposed it covertly in many cases.

The cunning and wicked landlords schemed to collect as high a farm rent as ever by deceiving and appeasing some tenant farmers who lacked the class awareness; they called in the tenant farmers one by one, played a sinister trick on them giving the impression that they would do them a favour and thus robbed them of more than 50 per cent, not 30 per cent, of their harvest.

Some landlords forced the tenant farmers to pay the prices for seed grain and fertilizer plus taxes and even hatched plots to oppose the three-to-seven system.

To counteract the enemy's manoeuvres of subversion and sabotage, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, saw to it that a powerful struggle was organized and carried on to ferret out and purge away the reactionary elements who had sneaked into the Party, government and security organs and, at the same time, that a more organized struggle of the peasants was waged against the wicked landlords.

Our Party under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led the Farmers' Union to hold tenant farmers' rallies in all parts of the country, where the crimes of the landlords were laid bare and denounced, and to wage the collective struggle for taking back the illegally collected farm rent.

The landlords, hit hard and panic-stricken by the formidable collective struggle of the tenant farmers, could no longer offer resistance point-blank.

Some of the dyed-in-the-wool wicked landlords, however, rejected the three-to-seven system. Such rascals were suppressed by revolutionary violence.

In this way, the peasants won a great victory in the struggle for the three-to-seven system thanks to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In this course the class awareness and political zeal of the peasants were enhanced greatly.

Now the peasants did not content themselves with the three-to-seven system but came out with the demand for the confiscation and distribution of the landlords' land.

Having emerged victorious from the struggle for the three-to-seven system between the end of 1945 and the beginning of 1946, the peasants under the leadership of the Party extensively held mass demonstrations and meetings in all parts of the country, demanding land.

The letters demanding land were sent to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from the peasants' rallies held in all parts of the country.

The ardent desire of the peasants for land grew intenser with every passing day.

On March 1, 1946, the 27th anniversary of the March First Movement, over 2 million peasants, carrying sickles and hoes, held "give-us-land" demonstrations in all parts of the northern half.

This showed that the peasant masses were already so awakened and prepared politically as to become the direct executors of the agrarian reform and that the agrarian reform was a ripe, pressing demand.

* * *

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, firmly created preconditions for the agrarian reform and, on this basis, put forward the policy of enforcing the historic agrarian reform in March 1946 and organized and led the whole Party and the entire people to carry it out.

Kim Jun

(To Be Continued)

Wide-screen Feature Film

"A Workers' Family"

The Korean Feature Film Studio produced in two parts the wide-screen feature film "A Workers' Family" some time ago.

In his report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, taught:

"Literature and art assume a big role in the communist education of the working people and in the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

"The important task for the realm of literature and art is to create more revolutionary works dedicated to arming the working people with the communist world outlook."

The feature film "A Workers' Family" is one of masterpieces produced in the course of the struggle to carry through the programmatic teachings of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, on literature and art; it is a film which has marked another epochal progress in the creation of works dealing with socialist realities.

Firstly, the film's distinction is that the film gives, through the artistic representation, a correct answer to the question of the revolutionization of people, a socio-political problem of primary importance in the present-day life of our people.

Secondly, the film accurately reflects the original idea and policy of the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, for the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society and thus gives a new answer on the stand of realism to a series of problems of principle arising in the representation of the character of the working class and to a number of aesthetic problems arising in the creation of works treating of socialist realities.

The film truthfully portrays the hope-filled life of a miners' family and the growth of the younger generations who temper themselves steadfastly into revolutionary workers, overcoming survivals of the old ideas, which are manifested occasionally in their life.

The film brings out stories of Pak Gwang Rok's family, a typical family of workers who, armed firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, carry out their revolutionary tasks faithfully, regarding it as the greatest honour to devote all their wisdom and passion for the sake of society and collective, the country and the people.

Pak Gwang Rok himself works as chief of a pit, his eldest son, as secretary of a branch Party committee of the mine, his second son, as mining engineer and his third son, as a driller. His daughters and daughters-in-law work faithfully at their respective posts for the revolution.

The portrayal of the pit chief, Pak Gwang Rok, who is a veteran worker and the old man Chun Bo, his father, greatly contributes to throwing the central theme into strong relief.

The old man Chun Bo, miner, suffered from the cruel exploitation under the rule of Japanese imperialist aggressors. It was only after liberation that he led a new, true life and felt joy of worthwhile labour. He willingly does any work if it is for the country and the people, although he is so old that no one wants him to work. Gwang Rok, his son, faithfully discharges the heavy task as pit chief and tries hard to educate his sons and daughters in a principled way so that they may set an example in the struggle to implement the Leader's teachings and the Party's policies to the end, not forgetting the basic stand that the revolutionary working class should take.

The film makes a realistic representation of the character of Han Sok, the eldest son of Gwang Rok, a typical Party functionary born of the working class.

On the other hand, the film vividly shows that the policy of revolutionizing the intellectuals, clarified by the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, has borne splendid fruits in our country.

The intellectuals, in general, are a social stratum which serves one of the classes in society. They themselves cannot represent a class. Their class spirit is determined by the class they are serving.

The intellectuals educated and brought up by our Party are the revolutionary ones who do not merely remain a social stratum but belong to the working class, for they render services to it and its revolutionary cause, as can be seen clearly from the character of one of heroes of the film, engineer Pak Du Sok, the second son of Pak Gwang Rok.

Du Sok, mining engineer, son of a worker, graduated from a college thanks to the warm solicitude of the fatherly Leader. He successfully worked out a wonderful plan for the large-scale blow-up of a hill of 2-million-ton iron-ore deposits and succeeded in the test blasting after repeated failures.

His creed in life is that he must work harder for the sake of the Party and the revolution and remain loyal to the fatherly Leader who brought him up into an engineer.

He strives to fulfil his revolutionary tasks by all means, but he commits errors, because he has not yet been fully revolutionized and working-classized. He does not go deep into realities to study them scientifically and is reluctant to accept the creative initiatives of the workers. At home he exerts little efforts to help his wife to overcome her wrong tendency toward indolence, amusement and fame-seeking, and he himself wavers and goes so far as to seek another job in a research institute in the town.

This shows us that an intellectual, born into a worker's family, may commit errors by chance when he does not deeply study the Party's policies and has survivals of the old ideas in his mind and when his environment influences him to vacillate. The film rightly shows us that the errors of engineer Du Sok are not by his class nature. Further, the film tells us how he rectifies his errors and, in the end, comes back to the unshakable working-class stand, by the sermon of his grandfather, a veteran worker, who tells his grandson about his miserable life in the pre-liberation days, and through his father's severe criticism and principled education by Pak Han Sok, his eldest brother.

The film artistically interweaves the theme with details of stories of other family members. Pak Sam Sok, the third son of Pak Gwang Rok, is a driller and Socialist Working Youth Leaguer. He does not lag behind others in work, but behaves uppishly and has his own way on the authorities of his father and his eldest brother who are the leading functionaries of the mine. Sun Ok, married daughter of Gwang Rok, becomes unsteady and scatter-brained in her life temporarily, and Jong Hui, wife of engineer Du Sok and teacher of a primary school, does the same way. But when they are severely criticized and educated by the organizations which they belong to and by other family members, they rectify their mistakes and come to work faithfully and zealously for the Party and the revolution, as befitting to a son, daughter and daughter-in-law of the revolutionary working class.

As seen above, the film approaches from a right angle the position and role of the working class in the revolutionization of the whole society. Moreover, it generalizes artistically and subtly our Party's policy of carrying on by various ways and means the struggle for the revolutionization of people everywhere they live.

Also, the film vividly depicts the reality of today when the struggle for the revolutionization of people is further developing into a struggle for eliminating the way of life of the old society and establishing a new, socialist way of life and particularly into a struggle for creating the norms of cultural and moral life commensurate with socialist and communist society.

The feature film "A Workers' Family" serves as a textbook for the revolutionization of people.

Indeed, the film is a monumental work which definitely proves again the justness and greatness of the *Juche*-oriented idea of the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, on literature and art, and it has a tremendous cognitional and educational significance and adds a bright page to the history of literature and art.

Pak Hae Chon

Du Sok is worried about his younger brother, Sam Sok, who behaves uppishly and has his own way

The grandfather, Chun Bo, gives his grandson, Du Sok, a good reproach, saying that one who does big job should be concerned about even trifling household affairs

The father, Gwang Rok, severely criticizes his son, Du Sok, for having committed an error

Hope-filled Labour, Happy Life

Snow-white fertilizers come down in cascades in the packing shop. Fertilizers, weighed and packed automatically, flow out of the packing shop on conveyer belts to go to our socialist countryside. These are the fruition of the vigorous struggle for increased production, waged by us workers of the fertilizer factory deeply bearing in our minds the teaching of our respected and beloved Leader that fertilizer is rice and rice is socialism.

What a hope-filled labour I do! I feel anew my heart swelling with honour of and pride in working as a socialist constructor whenever I see freight trains, laden with fertilizers, pull out with whistles.

Under the socialist system set up by the respected and beloved Leader, I have grown into the master of the country and the master of factory, into a full-fledged worker and jocundly work handling the mechanized and automated equipment, free from any worries about food, clothing and housing. Work is the most sacred, honourable and worthwhile thing to me. It has become an inseparable part of my life.

But, work was not a jolly thing to me in the past.

I worked only to eke out a living, undergoing the national contempt of colonialists and all sorts of arbitrariness of exploiters under Japanese imperialist colonial rule; labour I did in the past was as much painful as could be hardly expressed in words.

Fourty years ago our family eked out a bare living as a tenant farmer in a village when a greedy landlord took the land from us who were heavily in debt to him. My father left home to earn our daily bread. My younger brother was taken to the landlord as his farm hand. That year I began working at this factory run by Japs.

That time I worked as a separator at the ammonium sulphate shop where working conditions were indescribably bad. Vitriolic gas poisoned me to the bottom of the heart, ammonia hurted my skins, and I often sank to the ground. Still worse, the temperature stood between 80 and 90 degrees, when I scooped fertilizer out of the hardened mass in the separator. So, at every scooping I got wet through with perspiration.

Such work continued 14 to 16 hours a day, not 8 hours. So I got badly tired and hardly stood on my feet. Machinery and equipment devoid of safety device caused terrible accidents now and then, and hurted workers, sometimes mortally. Still yet, the proprietor of the factory, blinded by riches, paid no heed at all. The leech sacked victims or the sick who suffered from overstrain, not paying a penny for their medical treatment. Then floods of the jobless came from the streets to replace them. But, these recruits, too, would be dismissed relentlessly when they were bled white to the last drop of their sweat and found useless. Such a vicious circle forced us workers to accept low wages short of the minimum living cost.

I was paid 70 jon a day, or half the wage of a Japanese worker who did an easier work than I. And that was seldom paid up. Japanese foremen, sly and crooked, mulcted us on any charge he faked up. It once happened that I was imposed a fine equal to my ten day's pay. The charge they brought against me was that I had caused a mishap to machinery. But, I was not to blame for it because, as a matter of fact, it was worn out and had been overtaxed day and night without necessary repair. But, I had nowhere to go and complain of it. The total wage I got that month hardly sufficed to buy rice for my four-member family. On top of this, we had to pay for the house. In such conditions we had no other choice but paying the rent with money saved by skipping our meals often.

The worst working conditions constantly threatened my life, and starvation shadowed me, however hard I worked.

The same was true of all other workers. So we workers went on a go-slow strike and sometimes, out of spite, rushed upon Japanese rascals and beat them up.

Such a painful and bitter labour life of mine was put to an end at last with the liberation of the country.

The great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung defeated the brigandish Japanese imperialists, achieved the great cause of fatherland restoration, set up the genuine people's power on this land and pushed forward vigorously with democratic reforms, such as the land distribution for peasants and the nationalization of key industries. On June 24, 1946, the fatherly Leader saw to it that the Labour Law was promulgated for our working class, the main force in the building of a new, democratic country.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"...The Labour Law...has as its aims the radical improvement of the working conditions of factory and office workers, the enhancement of their material well-being, the elimination of the vestiges of imperialist exploitation in industry and the achievement of the democratic emancipation of the working class."

With the promulgation of the democratic Labour Law, an eight-hour workday, and equal pay for equal work and social insurance, irrespective of age and sex, were introduced for factory and office workers, and labour protection was thoroughly ensured.

The state allotted the best dwelling houses to workers, and ensured all conditions of their life supplying them with food and daily necessaries.

That time I started my hope-filled labour life, not for exploiters but for the improvement of my life as well as for the building of a new prosperous and mighty fatherland.

Today we have done away with every kind of exploitation and oppression once and for good and set up the most advanced socialist system in our country under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution.

Under the socialist system provided by the fatherly Leader, work is considered as the most sacred and honourable thing, all the working people are pulling their strength and helping each other in their voluntary and creative work under the communist motto "One for all and all for one," and many miraculous successes have been registered in their labour struggle for socialist construction.

The rapid progress of the country's productive forces has resulted in a great event—the country's conversion into a socialist industrial state—and with the development of the technical revolution onto a new higher stage our working people, already freed from exploitation and oppression, are going to be freed finally from laborious work as well.

In the fertilizer factory where I work, too, all the production processes have been mechanized and automated, and all men work with ease and in high efficiency. The work of taking fertilizer from the separator was a sort of labour-consuming work exacting many hands in the past, but it is now done by an automatic centrifugal separator which is operated by a single gauge-controller.

Thanks to the utmost solicitude of the fatherly Leader for us workers, excellent labour protection facilities were built with the investment of a huge amount of state fund, and we workers are supplied by the state with labour protection goods such as overalls, tonics and so on, whose kinds being different according to our jobs. Also we enjoy the best conditions for rest, education and daily life.

The eight-hour work, eight-hour rest and eight-hour study are fully realized in our daily life. Besides the annually granted benefits such as paid leave and state-financed rest, the workers of our factory amuze themselves to their hearts' content at the workers' hall and at the factory rest home or go to the college or higher technical school attached to the factory, after their day's work.

Thanks to the benefit of free medical treatment and free education, we have no worries about medicine and schooling fees. And we are supplied with rice for next to nothing.

Before the liberation, I led a precarious life changing the rented houses. But now I live in a well-furnished three-room house provided by the state, and fees for residence, electricity, water service and fuel and the price of rice, taken altogether, take off less than 10 per cent of my monthly income. My two sons graduated from colleges, daughters from higher schools, and they work as technicians or teachers, serving socialist construction in their posts.

I grew up with labour, I am getting to sixty. But it seems to me the youth is coming back to me, because of my hope-filled labour and happy life under the socialist system established by the Leader. So, with a high pride in being a socialist constructor, I work devoting all my energies and talents to the struggle for increased-production of chemical fertilizers and renewing my resolve to remain loyal single-heartedly to the fatherly Leader who gave us such a grateful socialist system.

Cha An Sok,
Hungnam Chemical Fertilizer Factory

Fuel Bases Grow Stronger

Under the wise guidance of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, great achievements were made in the coal industry of our country during the last Seven-Year Plan.

In the plan period the workers in the field of coal industry thoroughly implemented the line set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on concentrating investment in those large collieries which have big deposits and favourable conditions for mining and, at the same time, extensively conducting the construction of medium and small-size collieries and opencast mining, and thereby built up fuel bases of the country more solidly.

During the Seven-Year Plan, the existing collieries were reconstructed or expanded and the Obong and Yonghung Collieries and 24 large coal mines were exploited. And medium and small-size collieries were opened up in a big way and their number grew 2.7 times and their output increased 4.5 times.

In the plan period the technical revolution was powerfully promoted in coal industry as in other branches of the national economy and big progress was made in modernizing collieries.

At the Anju Colliery and many other coal mines the mechanization of hauling operations was put on a higher level and numerous highly-efficient coal-cutting machines were introduced. This rendered it possible to make work easier and elevate labour productivity greatly.

Thanks to these successes, our country produced 1,975 kg of coal per head of the population in 1970.

Such rapid development of coal industry owes exclusively to the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung who saw that reliable fuel bases were created and who advanced the wise policy of developing coal industry ahead of all other branches of the national economy and has exerted every effort to translate it into reality.

He clearly indicated at every stage of the revolution and construction the way coal industry should take and saw to it that the material and technical foundations of coal mines were solidified. Not only that. He visited in person many collieries, large and small, solved knotty problems one by one and took parental care of the health of colliers and other aspects of their life.

Inspired by the constant and profound concern of the Leader for the development of coal industry, the entire working people in this field hit in 1968 ahead of other domains the targets of the Seven-Year Plan for coal production set by the Fourth Congress of our Party.

Today the country's fuel bases have been solidified and the foundations of the independent national economy further consolidated, which has rendered it possible to develop all branches of the national economy at a faster tempo. With the smooth supply of coal, the food of industry, our power industry which leaned upon hydraulic power generation in the past became able to have giant thermal power stations fuelled with coal, chemical industries using our lignite and anthracite as raw materials came into being and metal and other key industries of the country advanced more swiftly, thus forcefully accelerating the whole of the national economy.

Our coal industry will achieve marked progress during the current magnificent Six-Year Plan charted by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

During the current plan we will give precedence to tunnelling and increase the number of pits and the per-pit output at existing collieries and, at the same time, will actively open up new collieries and pits in such promising areas as Tokwon, Kangso and Anju and develop extensively medium and small-size coal mines.

In 1976, our country will produce 50-53 million tons of coal, more than 10 million tons of which will be turned out by the medium and small-size collieries.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"In developing the mining industry, it is important to adhere to three principles: give preference to geological prospecting work, carry out the technical revolution and actively push ahead with scientific research work."

To thoroughly implement these principles consistently held to by our Party is of great importance also in placing coal industry on a high scientific and technical plane and further consolidating fuel bases of our country.

During the current Six-Year Plan prospectors and technical equipment will be increased for giving definite preference to detailed and service prospecting of the depth of collieries and their surrounding areas, and prospecting by drills, geophysical prospecting and prospecting by gallery tunnelling will be closely combined, and thus prospecting speed will grow more than 1.5 times what it is now and the allround elucidation of coal seams will be made. Prospecting will be also extensively conducted to discover coal deposits for opening up more new collieries.

According to the three major tasks of the technical revolution, one of the central targets of the Six-Year Plan, the bituminous coal mines will effect comprehensive mechanization and gradually go over to semi-automation and automation and the anthracite mines will bring about a decisive turn in mechanization, thereby further improving the technical equipment of all pits, heightening extraction rate and modernizing collieries.

The coal output will sharply be increased by extensively introducing many advanced mining methods in accordance with the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on intensifying scientific research work in coal industry.

Coal industry of our country thus will keep going ahead of all other branches of the national economy and capture the coal height of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Kang Du Chon

Our Red colliers keep bringing about innovations in coal production

Sixth Meeting of Preliminary Talks Held between North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations

The sixth meeting of the preliminary talks between the delegates of the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations was held in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom on October 27.

The meeting discussed the question of the date of opening the full-dress talks for the fourth time.

At the fourth meeting of the preliminary talks our side on its own initiative had proposed to open the full-dress talks at 10 a.m. December 10 this year and requested the south Korean side either to agree to it or to suggest other date if it could not agree to it for some reasons.

At the fifth meeting of the preliminary talks, too, our side had proposed that discussion on the question of date be continued and urged the south Korean side to give an affirmative reply to this.

At the sixth meeting, the south Korean side, again refusing to fix a definite date for the full-dress talks, repeated its former argument. It insisted that at the present moment it was unnecessary to fix the date of opening the full-dress talks and brought forward a so-called "amendment" vaguely suggesting the holding of the full-dress talks within one month at the latest after the ending of the preliminary talks.

Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, urged the south Korean side to appoint the date for the full-dress talks. He stressed that the "amendment" made by the south Korean side put forward no definite date for the full-dress talks and that it was, in fact, little different from its former argument, with no improvement at all.

He emphatically said that to leave undecided the date of the opening of the full-dress talks and fix it after the closure of the preliminary talks could not be construed otherwise than to drag on the preliminary talks and set the date for the full-dress talks distantly.

He pointed out that the south Korean side was denying even the fact that when the agenda for the preliminary talks had been discussed, it, along with our side, had raised the question of the date of the convocation of the full-dress talks as the second item, which brought both sides to an agreement on this matter. He noted that now the south Korean side went so far as to declare that "it is impossible at the present moment to fix the date for the opening of the full-dress talks," distorting the fact in a preposterous way by saying that, though it had advanced the question of the date for the opening of the full-dress talks as the last item on the agenda, it "conceded" to the proposal of our side and placed it second in the order of discussion.

Kim Tae Hui, head of our delegation, stated that in despite of the earnest and sincere efforts of our side the south Korean side was doggedly opposed to fixing the date for the full-dress talks, and declared that this obliged our side to allow no longer the talks to be dragged on over the question of the date of the opening of the full-dress talks. Then he proposed that for the progress of the talks, the discussion proceed to the question of the agenda of the full-dress talks according to the order of discussion at the preliminary talks, putting on record the different stands of the two sides on the question of the date of the convocation of the full-dress talks as they are, and leaving this question to be discussed and decided at the future preliminary talks, and informing the people of north and south Korea of this fact as it is.

At the proposal of our side, the meeting went over to the discussion of the question of the agenda of the full-dress talks, the third item on the agenda of the preliminary talks.

At the meeting Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, recalled that the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had put forward at the first meeting of the preliminary talks the three agenda items for the full-dress talks, that is, the question of realizing free travel, mutual visits between the family members, relatives and friends separated in the north and the south, the question of realizing free exchange of letters between them, and the question of finding out the family members separated in the north and the south and arranging their reunion, and explained the reason and grounds for it.

Noting that the agenda of the full-dress talks proposed by our side were the most reasonable and fair ones as they had been worked out from a full consideration of all conditions and possibilities on the humanitarian principles and in the spirit of the Red Cross and with an allowance made for the opinions of the south Korean side, he stressed that it was never permissible to strike off any of these items or dissolve any of them in another.

Referring first to the question of free travel and mutual visits between the split family members, relatives and friends, he said: This is an urgent question whose solution brooks not a moment's delay for our people.

He went on to say:

The realization of free travel will practically lighten the sufferings of family members, relatives and friends who have been forced to live separated in the north and the south and it will help them to locate their whereabouts and know their fates early and correctly, to find out the missing family members, relatives and friends at an early date and to reunite broken families to live a harmonious life again. Therefore, the question of free travel is the pre-condition and the most basic matter in the work for mitigating the sufferings of the fellow-countrymen torn apart in the north and the south, he stressed.

Then he said: The question of free exchange of letters between the separated family members, relatives and friends is the least measure for alleviating the sufferings of the split compatriots and is an elementary question to be solved by the Red Cross organizations whose activities are based on humanitarianism; so it is only too natural to raise the question of the exchange of letters as an item in the agenda of the full-dress talks.

Referring to the question of finding out the broken families and arranging their reunion, he said: We cannot say that we will have fulfilled the humanitarian work merely by letting the separated families know whether their families are alive or dead and find out their residence. Therefore, by locating the whereabouts of families and arranging their reunion, we should help, in the true sense of the words, the divided families meet with each other and be reunited to live a harmonious life through their direct meeting and expression of their free will. In other words, we should not confine ourselves to arranging the meeting of the families but look forward to the reunion of the separated families according to the expression of their free will.

He urged the south Korean side to accept our just proposal on the agenda of the full-dress talks to realize at the earliest date the unanimous desire of the entire people of north and south Korea.

The south Korean side suggested the agenda which it had shaped by dividing the agenda already placed by our side into 5 items, but it limited them only to the question of the separated families, excluding that of relatives and friends, and did not include in them the question of free travel and exchange of letters.

The south Korean side made an absurd assertion that search for the families alone was the "object of the Red Cross." It argued that it was also its hope to realize free visits between fellow-countrymen including relatives and friends, but it was "difficult to realize such desire of the nation at one time" and that there should be "methods and order" for the solution of this question.

Head of the delegation of our side Kim Tae Hui declared: If the agenda of the full-dress talks are confined to an extremely limited scope, the job of mitigating the sufferings of the people would be limited and, accordingly, the people who had pinned hope on the talks would be disappointed. The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea side can not agree to the view of the south Korean side that only the "divided families," that is, the families separated in the north and the south, should be the object of discussion at the full-dress talks, he stated.

The assertion of the south Korean side that only the "divided families" should be the object of discussion does not hold water both in the light of the Red Cross spirit and the realities of our country and the past experiences.

Emphasizing that the Korean people who had undergone sufferings due to the division of the country would not tolerate the act of limiting the object of discussion to the families separated in the north and the south alone, he once again requested the south Korean side to accept the proposal of our side.

But, the south Korean side asked time for study. Thus, the sixth meeting closed without reaching an agreement on the question of the agenda.

At the meeting our side suggested the south Korean side to take a joint rest together with our side at the rest place arranged by our side in the rest room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, but the south Korean side did not accept it, and there was no joint rest.

At the meeting the south Korean side proposed to hold the seventh meeting on November 3, one week later.

Our side asked the south Korean side to hold the next meeting earlier, if possible. But as the south Korean side insisted on holding the meeting on November 3, our side agreed to it.

The CC of LSWYK and the KSC Appeal

to International Youth and Student Organizations, Youth and Student Organizations of Various Countries and Progressive Youth and Students of the World

The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students' Committee published on October 21 an appeal to the international youth and student organizations, youth and student organizations of various countries and progressive youth and students of the world in connection with the unheard-of atrocious military fascist suppression committed of late by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the stooges of U.S. imperialism, against the south Korean young students who are fighting for academic freedom and the democratization of society.

The appeal condemned the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the lackeys of U.S. imperialism, for their sanguinary suppression of south Korean student youths. As is generally known, the puppet gang issued on October 15 the so-called "special order" designed for the unparalleled repression of schools, and then issued an "emergency alert" to the puppet police in all parts of south Korea.

Pointing out that the entire Korean people and youth and students are burning with wrath against the malicious suppression by the puppet clique and sternly denouncing it with surging national indignation, the appeal declared that the sinister aim the puppet bandits pursue in their suppression is to tide over the crisis of U.S. imperialist colonial rule and prolong their dirty lives. At this juncture the resourceful and gallant south Korean young students keep up their stubborn struggle, strongly demanding the repeal of the fascist "special order" and "garrison decree" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the release of the arrested schoolmates and the reinstatement of the expelled colleagues, the appeal noted, and it ardently called on the international youth and student organizations, youth and student organizations of various countries and the progressive youth and students of the world to render positive support and encouragement to the righteous patriotic struggle of the south Korean young students. It ended with the following words:

We are convinced that in the future, too, as in the past, you will express firm support to and militant solidarity with the just cause of our people who are struggling to drive out the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy of mankind, from south Korea, curb and frustrate the reinvasion scheme of the Japanese militarists, overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and expedite the independent, peaceful reunification of their country.

Long live the militant solidarity of the progressive youth and students of the whole world!

Zambia Greets Seventh Independence Day

On October 24 the industrious Zambian people celebrated their auspicious national holiday—the seventh anniversary of the independence of their country.

On the occasion the Korean people have extended warm congratulations and greetings to the friendly Zambian people.

The people of Zambia won the national independence in 1964 as a result of their protracted struggle against the British imperialists. It was a historic victory in their anti-colonialist struggle, and an epochal event that opened before them a broad way for building an independent sovereign state, rich and strong.

Since they won independence, the people of Zambia under the leadership of President Kenneth David Kaunda have scored great successes in their struggle for defending the national dignity and the independence of the country with honour, doing away with the evil aftermath of colonial rule and developing the national economy and culture, while bravely frustrating the repeated aggressive and subversive manoeuvres of the U.S. and British imperialists, colonialists and racists.

Particularly, in 1969 the Zambian government made public the "new 30-point economic programme" for the building of an independent economy, and, on this basis, took a series of revolutionary measures to nationalize copper mines, the main artery of the country's economy, bring under state control the mining companies owned by the imperialists and take over the rights to exploit mineral resources from them. This led to the further intensification of their struggle for creation of a new life.

Besides, the government took various measures to develop agriculture, education and culture, and achieved many successes in these spheres.

All the achievements made by the Zambian people in their endeavour to build a new society are a splendid fruition born of their advance along the road of anti-imperialism, independence and self-sustenance. They give an inspiration to the African people in their anti-imperialist, national-liberation movements and a telling blow to the imperialists and their minions.

Today the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists are scheming in every way to hold in check the just struggle of the Zambian people. They are instigating the Portuguese colonialists and the African reactionaries to continue with their shameless armed provocations against Zambia on the one hand and, on the other, are working desperately in an attempt to enforce the political and economic "blockade" against it.

All the machinations of the enemy, however, are scoring failures one after another in face of the staunch struggle of the Zambian people.

In his message to President Kenneth David Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, pointed out as follows:

"The Korean people rejoice over the successes scored by the Zambian people as over their own, and express firm solidarity with their just struggle."

The Korean people give positive support to the anti-imperialist, independent stand of the Zambian people and extend firm solidarity to their righteous struggle.

The Zambian people, on their part, positively support the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors from south Korea and for the independent reunification of the country. This is a great encouragement to our people.

Korea and Zambia, though far apart from each other geographically, are firmly united through the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle. The Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, make positive efforts to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Zambian people.

They sincerely wish that the Zambian people who greeted the seventh anniversary of the national independence will achieve greater success in their struggle.

Chin Bang Hun

Friendship Visits

★ The delegation of the Syrian Arab Regional Arab-Korea Friendship Association with Abdallah Al Ahmed, member of the Syrian Regional Command of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, Director of its Labour Bureau and Chairman of the Syrian Arab Regional Arab-Korea Friendship Association, as its head and Ibrahim Al Ali, Commander of the Syrian People's Army, as its deputy head, which had visited our country, left Pyongyang on October 13 by plane.

★ The delegation of the Japan-Korea Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation headed by Professor Minoru Imoto left here on October 12 by air after visiting our country.

★ The delegation of the Japan Sports Association headed by Gyuta Yamaguchi, Director of the Japan Sports Association and Professor and Director of the Sports Department of the Tokai University, which had visited our country, left Pyongyang on October 13 by air.

★ Ba Abdul, member of the Political Committee of the Mauritanian People's Party and Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Youth of the MPP, left Pyongyang on October 15 by air after visiting our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

★ A delegation of **L'humanite**, organ of the C.C. of the French Communist Party, arrived here by plane on October 18 for a visit to our country at the invitation of **Rodong Sinmun**, organ of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation headed by Comrade Etienne Fajon, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the French Communist Party, Secretary of the C.C. of the Party, Director of **L'humanite**, organ of the C.C. of the FCP, member of the National Assembly of the Republic of France, consists of Comrade Jean Emile Vidal, member of the Foreign Policy Committee of the C.C. of the FCP and Editor in Charge of Asian Affairs of **L'humanite**.

★ An Iraqi government economic delegation headed by Dr. Fakri Y. Kaddori, Economic Advisor to the President of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Republic of Iraq, arrived here on October 18 by air for a visit to our country.

★ Tanka Prasad Acharia, a Nepalese public figure, and his wife arrived here on October 19 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

★ A delegation of the Trade Unions International of Workers in the Metal Industry headed by Bruno Saserdoti, its General Secretary, arrived here on October 18 by plane for a visit to our country.

★ Mohamed Omar Ibrahim, representative of the "Study Group of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the members of the General Command of the Eritrian Liberation Front, arrived here on October 18 by air to visit our country.

★ Salah El Ayoubie, Chief of the Printing Department of the Egyptian "Akbar El Yom," arrived here on October 18 by air on a visit to our country.

★ Said Nemat Allah, Chief of the Foreign Section of the Egyptian weekly **Aker Saa**, arrived here on October 18 by air to visit our country.

★ Madhat Akkache, Editor-in-Chief of the Syrian paper **Al Thakafa**, arrived here on October 18 by plane for a visit to our country.

★ Mohamed Ali Mustapha, correspondent of **Al Goumhourîa**, a paper of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived here on October 18 by air to visit our country.

★ The delegation of the People's Party of Panama headed by its General Secretary, Comrade Ruben Dario Souza, left here on October 20 by air after a visit to our country at the invitation of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea.

★ A Polish government trade delegation headed by Henryk Kiszel, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Polish People's Republic, arrived here on October 19 by plane on a visit to our country to sign a trade protocol for 1972 between our country and the Polish People's Republic.

★ A delegation of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania headed by Pavel Stenan, member of the C.C. of the Romanian Communist Party and Secretary of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, visiting Korea at the invitation of the C.C. of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, arrived here on October 19 by plane.

★ The delegation of Japanese learned men headed by Dr. Yasuzo Suzuki, Director of the Liberal Arts Department of the Rissho University, left here on October 19 by air after a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

★ Asam Sadisr Fadhir, Chairman of the "Committee for Study of the Revolutionary Ideas and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Democratic Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine, arrived here by air on October 19 for a visit to our country at the invitation of the DPRK Academy of Social Science.

★ William Anihe, Chief of the "Study Group of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Berlin, the German Democratic Republic, came here on October 19 by plane to visit our country at the invitation of the DPRK Academy of Social Science.

★ Asam Sadisr Fadhir, Chairman of the "Committee for Study of the Revolutionary Ideas and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Democratic Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine, arrived here by air on October 19 for a visit to our country at the invitation of the DPRK Academy of Social Science.

U.S. Imperialism Is Real Ruler in South Korea

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists have occupied south Korea by force of arms, completely turning it into their colony and military base. They advertise south Korea as an 'independent state' and describe themselves as 'helpers' but the real rulers who hold all power in south Korea are precisely the U.S. aggressors." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 389.)

The U.S. imperialists have been occupying south Korea militarily for more than a quarter of a century. They rigged up the puppet regime with their faithful lackeys. They, advertising south Korea as an "independent state," are enforcing vicious colonial rule there.

To maintain their colonial rule over south Korea, the U.S. imperialists completely seized all real power, political, economic and military, in south Korea, under the shackling "treaties" and "agreements" they had concluded with the puppet regime. They control and manipulate the puppet regime through their "embassy" in Seoul which is not a mere "diplomatic representative" but virtually their colonial "government-general," and through their ruling machine which works under the direction and supervision of their "embassy."

Domination and Subjugation

In an attempt to realize in earnest the aggressive design they had conceived more than 100 years ago to occupy the whole of Korea and conquer the Asian Continent, the U.S. imperialists who illegally occupied south Korea in August 1945 taking the place of the Japanese imperialists enforced tyrannical "military administration," an undisguised colonial military fascist rule, to convert south Korea into their complete colony, into their military base, as an initial step.

Boundlessly inspired by democratic reforms carried out and the brilliant successes in the building of a new country scored in the northern half of the Republic under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, the south Korean people consistently unfolded the vigorous struggle against the U.S. imperialist occupationists and their colonial rule, administering heavy blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Faced with the serious crisis of their colonial rule, the U.S. imperialists started suppressing the nation-wide resistance of the south Korean people at the point of bayonet and staged the criminal "separate election" farce under the signboard of the UN in May 1948. Thus they set up a puppet regime with pro-U.S., pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation, landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats, headed by the quisling Syngman Rhee they had groomed as their stooge for over 40 years.

When the traitor Syngman Rhee was knocked out by the April 1960 popular uprising in south Korea the U.S. imperialists put in power Chang Myon, a pro-Japanese, pro-U.S. lackey. No sooner had Chang Myon become impotent in face of the mounting struggle of the south Korean people than the U.S. imperialists instigated the traitor Pak Jung Hi, a running dog of Japanese imperialism and their special agent, to stage a "military coup" and enforced military fascist dictatorship in a desperate attempt to maintain the puppet regime.

The south Korean puppet regime is an anti-popular, dependent regime cooked up and maintained at the point of the bayonet of U.S. imperialism; it is a window curtain for covering up the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and is a tool for faithfully executing its policy of aggression.

In order to convert south Korea thoroughly into their colony, into their military base, the U.S. imperialists concluded more than 90 aggressive and shackling "treaties" and "agreements" with the puppet regime and by these media they put the master and servant relations, domination and submission relations on a "legal" basis and completely seized all real power in south Korea, political, economic and military.

As early as 1948, the U.S. imperialists fabricated the so-called "south Korea-U.S. agreement on the transfer of finance and property" under which the south Korean puppet government was in duty bound to "fully and continuously implement all laws, ordinances and regulations enforced by the U.S. military administration" and totally take up the colonial enslavement policies pursued by it. Further, the U.S. imperialists framed up the "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty" and the "protocol on south Korea-U.S. talks" under which they had "rights to deploy the ground, naval and air forces" of their aggressor army "in the territory of south Korea and in its vicinity" with no limit of the period, numerical strength of the army and region, and "legalized" their design to convert the whole area of south Korea into a military base and hold the prerogative of supreme command of the puppet army.

Under the "south Korea-U.S. economic aid agreement," "south Korea-U.S. treaty of friendship, trade and navigation" and the "south Korea-U.S. economic and technical cooperation agreement," the U.S. imperialists, using their "aid" as a bait, have completely placed under their control all fields of the south Korean economy—production, trade, finance, monetary circulation—and the U.S. monopoly capital has free hand to infiltrate into south Korea and engage in all sorts of profit-making activities enjoying "rights" to unrestrictedly exploit the people and plunder resources and properties, whereas the puppet regime has only the "obligation" to ensure this.

The U.S. imperialists thoroughly dominate and control the south Korean economy. This is proved by the stipulation in the "south Korea-U.S. economic aid agreement" that the organs of the south Korean puppet regime which "draw up and execute plans for the request, purchase and distribution of goods and plans for the adjustment of distribution price and account should consult the U.S. aid representatives about the mapping out and execution of the plans" and that those organs cannot do anything without the approval of the U.S. imperialists.

Like this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors who occupied south Korea completely hold all real power in their hands and the south Korean puppet government is nothing but their pliant tool. Revealing the truth, the U.S. imperialists themselves openly blustered that south Korea is "not a U.S. ally but a dependency" and the puppet regime is a "government on paper whose destiny is affected by us (the U.S. imperialists—Ed.) militarily and economically."

"Government-General" for Colonial Rule

The U.S. imperialists have built up huge ruling machine in south Korea to thoroughly subordinate it in all spheres of politics, economy, military affairs, ideology and culture and control and manipulate the south Korean puppet government in the execution of its policies. The machine works under a unitary system with the "U.S. ambassador to south Korea" as the centre.

Included in the lists of the ruling machine are the "U.S. embassy in south Korea," "U.S. Agency of International Development in south Korea," "U.S. Army Command in south Korea," "U.S. Information Service in south Korea" and "south Korean branch of the Central Intelligence Agency" and so on.

The "U.S. Agency of International Development in south Korea" controls the whole of the south Korean economy through "aid." The "U.S. Army Command in south Korea" holds the prerogative of supreme command of the south Korean puppet army and controls all matters of the puppet army—the formation and equipment of the army, its transfer and deployment, the promotion of commanding officers and the military drill of noncommissioned officers and soldiers, etc.

The "U.S. Information Service in south Korea" carries on the reactionary ideological and cultural aggression of U.S. imperialism in south Korea. The "south Korean branch of the Central Intelligence Agency" conducts espionage activities and hatches plots for maintaining the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in south Korea and stepping up its aggression there.

All the ruling machine is under direct control of the organs concerned in the U.S. mainland. At the same time it is subordinated to the "U.S. ambassador to south Korea," and it works under his command and supervision.

The "U.S. embassy in south Korea" which directs the ruling machine of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule in south Korea in a unified way is not a mere "diplomatic representative" but the colonial "government-general" which completely controls all fields of politics, economy, military affairs, ideology and culture in south Korea and keeps watch on them. More than 9,000 staff members are now working in the "U.S. embassy in south Korea" and in the organs under its control. Feelers of aggression, they give themselves up to maintaining the colonial rule.

The "U.S. ambassador to south Korea" makes important "policies" on south Korea according to the basic policy of the U.S. State Department and gives them to the south Korean puppet government and directs and supervises their execution by it.

For instance, he receives reports from the puppet government on its execution of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war and reads beforehand even the texts of "speeches" to be made by the quisling Pak Jung Hi. The following data which were already known to the world suffice to show the true colour of the "U.S. ambassador to south Korea" as the colonial "governor-general."

Muccio who was in Seoul as "ambassador" from the time of U.S. "military administration" to 1952 summoned the "ministers" of "national defence," "home affairs" and "justice" of the puppet government in July 1949 and instructed them to "make a wholesale arrest of the anti-government forces and strictly prevent their manoeuvres by applying the national security law" so as to step up war preparations, and whipped them up to suppress the people.

In June 1964 when the south Korean youth and students and people were putting up a vigorous fight for frustrating the "south Korea-Japan talks," the then U.S. ambassador Burger, together with the "U.S. army commander in south Korea," flew by helicopter to the "Chongwadae," the den of the quisling Pak Jung Hi, which was completely besieged by the masses of demonstrators and instructed him to proclaim "martial law" and rush tens of thousands of puppet troops to the sanguinary repression of students at the order of the "U.S. army commander in south Korea."

It was none other than the U.S. "ambassador" Porter who wire-pulled the traitor Pak Jung Hi from beginning to end in the "revision of constitution for the third-term presidential election" farce staged for his long term office last year. Even the publications in the service of U.S. imperialism admitted that "the U.S. ambassador to south Korea actually backed Pak Jung Hi when the latter stood for the third term election in 1971."

The "U.S. ambassador to south Korea" holds the personnel administration of the puppet regime. He directly controls the appointment, allocation, transfer and dispatch of puppet bosses and the "ministers" and "vice-ministers" of the puppet government.

Like this the "U.S. ambassador to south Korea" holds all power in south Korea and the puppet regime is a marionette in the truest sense of the word. It is not fortuitous that the British magazine "Eastern World" wrote that the "U.S. ambassador to south Korea is the colonial governor-general who has the mightiest power."

All the facts show that the real ruler in south Korea is the U.S. imperialists.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their colonial rule are the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the south Korean people.

The south Korean people who, from the first days of the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists, fought heroically against the aggressors and their henchmen are now further intensifying their anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle.

The south Korean people will surely drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, put an end to their colonial rule, overthrow the puppet clique, establish the people's power and win their freedom and liberation by building up powerful revolutionary forces and waging a decisive struggle.

Li Jip

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